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* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	Apr 08	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	Apr 09	BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS 4	Apr 09	ZDB will be removed from STN
NEWS 5	Apr 19	US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
NEWS 6	Apr 22	Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS 7	Apr 22	BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS 8	Apr 22	Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
NEWS 9	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS 10	Jun 10	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 11	Jun 10	PCTFULL has been reloaded
NEWS 12	Jul 02	FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
NEWS 13	Jul 22	USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002; saved answer sets no longer valid
NEWS 14	Jul 29	Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
NEWS 15	Jul 30	NETFIRST to be removed from STN
NEWS 16	Aug 08	CANCERLIT reload
NEWS 17	Aug 08	PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
NEWS 18	Aug 08	NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 19	Aug 09	JAPIO to be reloaded August 25, 2002
NEWS 20	Aug 19	Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE) now available on STN
NEWS 21	Aug 19	IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
NEWS 22	Aug 19	The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
NEWS EXPRESS		February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
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* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:44:31 ON 21 AUG 2002

=> fil reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 19 AUG 2002 HIGHEST RN 444278-83-5
 DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 19 AUG 2002 HIGHEST RN 444278-83-5

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 20, 2002

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
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Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available. See HELP PROPERTIES
 for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS
 Registry File, for complete details:
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf>

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.38	0.59

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 for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS
 Registry File, for complete details:
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf>

=> e pyranose

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E2	431	PYRANOSATO/BI
E3	51096 -->	PYRANOSE/BI
E4	1	PYRANOSELW/BI
E5	1	PYRANOSELWYN/BI
E6	1	PYRANOSELWYNONE/BI
E7	1	PYRANOSEN/BI
E8	3	PYRANOSI/BI
E9	12954	PYRANOSID/BI
E10	44	PYRANOSIDARIC/BI
E11	12	PYRANOSIDASE/BI
E12	2	PYRANOSIDATE/BI

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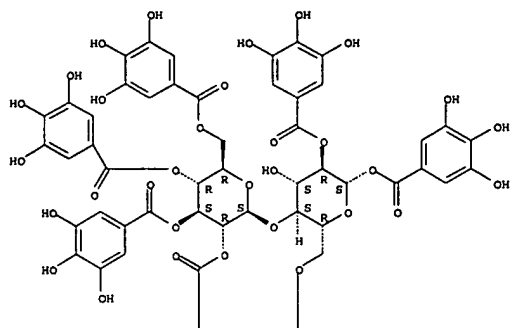
L1 51096 PYRANOSE/BI

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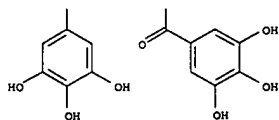
L1 ANSWER 1 OF 51096 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 443927-16-0 REGISTRY
CN .beta.-D-Glucopyranose, 4-O-(2,3,4,6-tetrakis-O-(3,4,5-
trihydroxybenzoyl)-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl)-, 1,3,6-tris(3,4,5-
trihydroxybenzoate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
PS STEREOSEARCH
MF C61 H50 O39
SR CA
LC STN Files: CAPLUS, TOXCENTER

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

=> s l1 and o/els
16831736 O/ELS
L2 50982 L1 AND O/ELS

=> s l2 and c6/ele
'ELE' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
0 C6/ELE
L3 0 L2 AND C6/ELE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	12.62	13.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:49:56 ON 21 AUG 2002

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:49:56 ON 21 AUG 2002
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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 09:49:56 ON 21 AUG 2002
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 09:49:56 ON 21 AUG 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 09:49:56 ON 21 AUG 2002
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=> s (pyran? or ?pyran?)
L4 205663 (PYRAN? OR ?PYRAN?)

=> s l4 and (radio(w)opa? or radionuclid? or radioisot? or radioactiv? or radiolabel?)
L5 10213 L4 AND (RADIO(W) OPA? OR RADIONUCLID? OR RADIOISOT? OR RADIOACTIV? OR RADIOLABEL?)

=> s l5 and imag?
L6 2181 L5 AND IMAG?

=> s l6 and radiat?
L7 875 L6 AND RADIAT?

=> s l7 and (cell or cells)
3 FILES SEARCHED...
L8 794 L7 AND (CELL OR CELLS)

=> s l8 and radio(w)opacif?
L9 4 L8 AND RADIO(W) OPACIF?

=> dup rem l9
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L9
L10 4 DUP REM L9 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 4 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

09/752,619

Page 6

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 4 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:199582 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Radiographic assessment of tissue response to compounds
 INVENTOR(S): Salb, Jesse, Los Angeles, CA, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001038682	A1	20011108
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-810130	A1	20010315 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-149734, filed on 8 Sep 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6226352		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-190330P	20000316 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	James C. Scheller, Jr., BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAPMAN LLP, Seventh Floor, 12400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA, 90025-1026	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	95	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	13 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	2511	

AB Radiographic system and method for noninvasively assessing the response of tissue to a compound, such as a therapeutic compound, in vivo. In one

embodiment, a non-radioactive, radio-opaque imaging agent accumulates in tissue in proportion to the tissue concentration of a predefined cellular target. The imaging agent is administered to a live organism, and after an accumulation interval, radiographic images are acquired. The tissue being examined is transilluminated by X-ray beams with preselected different mean energy spectra, and a separate radiographic image is acquired during transillumination by each beam. An image processing system performs a weighted combination of the acquired images to produce a first image. The image processing procedure isolates the radiographic density contributed solely by differential tissue accumulation of the imaging agent. A compound is administered to the organism, and after a selected interval, a second radiographic image of the tissue is acquired. Radiographic density contributed by accumulated imaging agent in corresponding areas of tissue in the first and second images are compared. Differences in radiographic density between the images reflect changes in the concentration of the cellular target that have occurred after administration of the compound. The system and method may be used to assess therapeutic efficacy of compounds in the drug discovery process, in clinical trials, and in the evaluation of clinical treatment. In other embodiments, pharmacological and toxicological effects of a wide variety of compounds on tissue in vivo may be noninvasively assessed.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:88875 USPATFULL
 TITLE: System and method for radiographic imaging of tissue
 INVENTOR(S): Salb, Jesse, Los Angeles, CA, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001001011	A1	20010510
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-752619	A1	20001229 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1998-149734, filed on 8 Sep 1998, PENDING		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	James C. Scheller, JR., BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAPMAN LLP, Seventh Floor, 12400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA, 90025-1026		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	86		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	10 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2201		

AB System and method for radiographic imaging of tissue using a non-radioactive, radio-opaque imaging agent that accumulates intracellularly in tissue in proportion to its functional, or physiological, activity. In one embodiment, the imaging agent is a cell-membrane permeable, radio-opaque, high affinity ligand for the intracellular enzyme hexokinase. The imaging agent is administered to a patient, and after an accumulation interval, radiographic images are acquired. The imaging agent preferentially accumulates in malignant tissue and increases its radio-opacity because of its elevated glucose metabolic rate relative to benign and normal tissue. The tissue being examined is transilluminated by X-ray beams with preselected different mean energy spectra, and a separate radiographic image is acquired during transillumination by each beam. An image processing system performs a weighted combination of the acquired images to produce a single displayed image. The image processing procedure isolates the radiographic density contributed solely by differential accumulation of the imaging agent in malignant, benign, and normal tissue. The system and method thus provides a functional image displayed with the anatomical detail and spatial resolution of a radiographic image. The viewer may interactively control the relative proportion of radiographic density contributed by imaging agent, soft tissue, and bone to the displayed image, allowing the display of functional and anatomical information in complete registration, and facilitating localization of malignant tissue in relation to nearby anatomical structures. In other embodiments, the system and method may be used to detect enzymes, nucleic acids, coenzymes, fatty acids, and other cellular targets in diagnostic imaging applications.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 4 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:181880 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Functional radiographic imaging methods and agents
 INVENTOR(S): Salb, Jesse, Los Angeles, CA, United States
 Cairns, Nicholas, Burlingame, CA, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001031035	A1	20011018
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-809870	A1	20010315 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-149734, filed on 8 Sep 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6226352		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-190323P	20000316 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	James C. Scheller, Jr., BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAPMAN LLP, Seventh Floor, 12400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA, 90025-1026	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	49	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	10 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	2227	

AB Systems and methods for radiographic imaging of tissue using a radio-opaque imaging agent that in one embodiment accumulates intracellularly in tissue in proportion to its functional, or physiological, activity. In one embodiment, the imaging agent is a cell membrane-permeable, radio-opaque, high affinity ligand for an intracellular target. The imaging agent is administered to a patient, and after an accumulation interval, radiographic images are acquired. The imaging agent preferentially accumulates in certain types of tissue and increases its radio-opacity. The tissue being examined is transilluminated by X-ray beams with preselected different mean energy spectra, and a separate radiographic image is acquired during transillumination by each beam. An image processing system may perform a weighted combination of the acquired images to produce a single displayed image. The system and method thus provides a functional image displayed with the anatomical detail and spatial resolution of a radiographic image. Functional and anatomical information are displayed in complete registration, facilitating localization of abnormal tissue in relation to nearby anatomical structures.

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 4 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:64728 USPATFULL
 TITLE: System and method for radiographic imaging of tissue
 INVENTOR(S): Salb, Jesse, Los Angeles, CA, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Veritas Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Los Angeles, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6226352	B1	20010501
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-149734		19980908 (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Font, Frank G.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Rodriguez, Armando		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Blakely, Sokoloff, Taylor & Zafman		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	77		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	16		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	14 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2299		

AB System and method for radiographic imaging of tissue using a non-radioactive, radio-opaque imaging agent that accumulates intracellularly in tissue in proportion to its functional, or physiological, activity. In one embodiment, the imaging agent is a cell-membrane permeable, radio-opaque, high affinity ligand for the intracellular enzyme hexokinase. The imaging agent is administered to a patient, and after an accumulation interval, radiographic images are acquired. The imaging agent preferentially accumulates in malignant tissue and increases its radio-opacity because of its elevated glucose metabolic rate relative to benign and normal tissue. The tissue being examined is transilluminated by X-ray beams with preselected different mean energy spectra, and a separate radiographic image is acquired during transillumination by each beam. An image processing system performs a weighted combination of the acquired images to produce a single displayed image. The image processing procedure isolates the radiographic density contributed solely by differential accumulation of the imaging agent in malignant, benign, and normal tissue. The system and method thus provides a functional image displayed with the anatomical detail and spatial resolution of a radiographic image. The viewer may interactively control the relative proportion of radiographic density contributed by imaging agent, soft tissue, and bone to the displayed image, allowing the display of functional and anatomical information in complete registration, and facilitating localization of malignant tissue in relation to nearby anatomical structures. In other embodiments, the system and method may be used to detect enzymes, nucleic acids, coenzymes, fatty acids, and other cellular targets in diagnostic imaging applications.

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=> sel rn
FIELD CODE OR DATA NOT PRESENT IN ANSWERS SPECIFIED.
The answers processed either do not include the specified field or do
not contain any data that may be selected from the specified field.
```

```
=> sel l10/rn
L40/RN IS NOT A VALID L-NUMBER
The L-number entered is not in the range of valid L-numbers.
```

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=> d l10 ibib ab str 1-
'STR' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'USPATFULL'
```

The following are valid formats:

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```
ABS ----- AB
ALL ----- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD,
            RLI, PRAI, DT, FS, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL,
            DRWN, AB, GOVI, PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM, INCL,
            INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, ICM, ICS,
            EXF, ARTU
ALLG ----- ALL plus PAGE.DRAW
BIB ----- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD, RLI,
            PRAI, DT, FS, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL, DRWN, LN.CNT
BIB.EX ----- BIB for original and latest publication
BIBG ----- BIB plus PAGE.DRAW
BROWSE ----- See "HELP BROWSE" or "HELP DISPLAY BROWSE". BROWSE must
               entered on the same line as DISPLAY. e.g. D BROWSE.
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IMAX.EX ---- IMAX for original and latest publication
 IND ----- INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, ICM, ICS,
 EXF, ARTU, OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
 ISTD ----- STD, indented with text labels
 KWIC ----- All hit terms plus 20 words on either side
 MAX ----- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD,
 RLI, PRAI, DT, FS, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL,
 DRWN, AB, GOVI, PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM, INCL,
 INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, ICM, ICS,
 EXF, ARTU OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
 MAX.EX ----- MAX for original and latest publication
 OCC ----- List of display fields containing hit terms
 SBIB ----- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, RLI, PRAI,
 DT, FS, LN.CNT
 SCAN ----- AN, TI, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, ICM, ICS (random display
 without answer number. SCAN must be entered on the
 same line as DISPLAY, e.g., D SCAN)
 STD ----- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, RLI, PRAI,
 DT, FS, LN.CNT, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS,
 IC, ICM, ICS, EXF (STD is the default)
 STD.EX ----- STD for original and latest publication
 TRIAL ----- AN, TI, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC,
 ICM, ICS

ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (STD):end

=> d l10 ibib ab hitstr 1-

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 4 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 4 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:199582 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Radiographic assessment of tissue response to compounds
 INVENTOR(S): Salb, Jesse, Los Angeles, CA, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001038682	A1	20011108
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-810130	A1	20010315 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-149734, filed on 8 Sep 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6226352		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-190330P	20000316 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	James C. Scheller, Jr., BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAPMAN LLP, Seventh Floor, 12400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA, 90025-1026	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	95	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	13 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	2511	

AB Radiographic system and method for noninvasively assessing the response of tissue to a compound, such as a therapeutic compound, in vivo. In one

embodiment, a non-radioactive, radio-opaque imaging agent accumulates in tissue in proportion to the tissue concentration of a predefined cellular target. The imaging agent is administered to a live organism, and after an accumulation interval, radiographic images are acquired. The tissue being examined is transilluminated by X-ray beams with preselected different mean energy spectra, and a separate radiographic image is acquired during transillumination by each beam. An image processing system performs a weighted combination of the acquired images to produce a first image. The image processing procedure isolates the radiographic density contributed solely by differential tissue accumulation of the imaging agent. A compound is administered to the organism, and after a selected interval, a second radiographic image of the tissue is acquired. Radiographic density contributed by accumulated imaging agent in corresponding areas of tissue in the first and second images are compared. Differences in radiographic density between the images reflect changes in the concentration of the cellular target that have occurred after administration of the compound. The system and method may be used to assess therapeutic efficacy of compounds in the drug discovery process, in clinical trials, and in the evaluation of clinical treatment. In other embodiments, pharmacological and toxicological effects of a wide variety of compounds on tissue in vivo may be noninvasively assessed.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:88875 USPATFULL
 TITLE: System and method for radiographic imaging of tissue
 INVENTOR(S): Salb, Jesse, Los Angeles, CA, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001001011	A1	20010510
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-752619	A1	20001229 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1998-149734, filed on 8 Sep 1998, PENDING		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	James C. Scheller, JR., BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAPMAN LLP, Seventh Floor, 12400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA, 90025-1026		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	86		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	10 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2201		

AB System and method for radiographic imaging of tissue using a non-radioactive, radio-opaque imaging agent that accumulates intracellularly in tissue in proportion to its functional, or physiological, activity. In one embodiment, the imaging agent is a cell-membrane permeable, radio-opaque, high affinity ligand for the intracellular enzyme hexokinase. The imaging agent is administered to a patient, and after an accumulation interval, radiographic images are acquired. The imaging agent preferentially accumulates in malignant tissue and increases its radio-opacity because of its elevated glucose metabolic rate relative to benign and normal tissue. The tissue being examined is transilluminated by X-ray beams with preselected different mean energy spectra, and a separate radiographic image is acquired during transillumination by each beam. An image processing system performs a weighted combination of the acquired images to produce a single displayed image. The image processing procedure isolates the radiographic density contributed solely by differential accumulation of the imaging agent in malignant, benign, and normal tissue. The system and method thus provides a functional image displayed with the anatomical detail and spatial resolution of a radiographic image. The viewer may interactively control the relative proportion of radiographic density contributed by imaging agent, soft tissue, and bone to the displayed image, allowing the display of functional and anatomical information in complete registration, and facilitating localization of malignant tissue in relation to nearby anatomical structures. In other embodiments, the system and method may be used to detect enzymes, nucleic acids, coenzymes, fatty acids, and other cellular targets in diagnostic imaging applications.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 4 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:181880 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Functional radiographic imaging methods and agents
 INVENTOR(S): Salb, Jesse, Los Angeles, CA, United States
 Cairns, Nicholas, Burlingame, CA, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001031035	A1	20011018
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-809870	A1	20010315 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-149734, filed on 8 Sep 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6226352		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-190323P	20000316 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	James C. Scheller, Jr., BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAPMAN LLP, Seventh Floor, 12400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA, 90025-1026	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	49	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	10 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	2227	

AB Systems and methods for radiographic imaging of tissue using a radio-opaque imaging agent that in one embodiment accumulates intracellularly in tissue in proportion to its functional, or physiological, activity. In one embodiment, the imaging agent is a cell membrane-permeable, radio-opaque, high affinity ligand for an intracellular target. The imaging agent is administered to a patient, and after an accumulation interval, radiographic images are acquired. The imaging agent preferentially accumulates in certain types of tissue and increases its radio-opacity. The tissue being examined is transilluminated by X-ray beams with preselected different mean energy spectra, and a separate radiographic image is acquired during transillumination by each beam. An image processing system may perform a weighted combination of the acquired images to produce a single displayed image. The system and method thus provides a functional image displayed with the anatomical detail and spatial resolution of a radiographic image. Functional and anatomical information are displayed in complete registration, facilitating localization of abnormal tissue in relation to nearby anatomical structures.

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 4 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:64728 USPATFULL
 TITLE: System and method for radiographic imaging of tissue
 INVENTOR(S): Salb, Jesse, Los Angeles, CA, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Veritas Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Los Angeles, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6226352	B1	20010501
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-149734		19980908 (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Font, Frank G.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Rodriguez, Armando		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Blakely, Sokoloff, Taylor & Zafman		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	77		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	16		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	14 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2299		

AB System and method for radiographic imaging of tissue using a non-radioactive, radio-opaque imaging agent that accumulates intracellularly in tissue in proportion to its functional, or physiological, activity. In one embodiment, the imaging agent is a cell-membrane permeable, radio-opaque, high affinity ligand for the intracellular enzyme hexokinase. The imaging agent is administered to a patient, and after an accumulation interval, radiographic images are acquired. The imaging agent preferentially accumulates in malignant tissue and increases its radio-opacity because of its elevated glucose metabolic rate relative to benign and normal tissue. The tissue being examined is transilluminated by X-ray beams with preselected different mean energy spectra, and a separate radiographic image is acquired during transillumination by each beam. An image processing system performs a weighted combination of the acquired images to produce a single displayed image. The image processing procedure isolates the radiographic density contributed solely by differential accumulation of the imaging agent in malignant, benign, and normal tissue. The system and method thus provides a functional image displayed with the anatomical detail and spatial resolution of a radiographic image. The viewer may interactively control the relative proportion of radiographic density contributed by imaging agent, soft tissue, and bone to the displayed image, allowing the display of functional and anatomical information in complete registration, and facilitating localization of malignant tissue in relation to nearby anatomical structures. In other embodiments, the system and method may be used to detect enzymes, nucleic acids, coenzymes, fatty acids, and other cellular targets in diagnostic imaging applications.